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BOOK REVIEWS.

THE ELEMENTS OF JURISPRUDENCE. By Thomas Erskine Holland, K. C., etc. Eleventh Edition. Oxford, London, and New York. Oxford University Press. 1910. pp. xi, 451.

The highest praise that can be given to this new edition of Professor Holland's well-known book is to say that it is not materially different from the edition immediately preceding. In the eleventh edition several slight changes are made in the text to conform with recent decisions, and numerous references to these decisions are added; references also being given to changes introduced by the International Prize Court Convention of 1907, the Japanese Civil Code, the Brussels Maritime Law Conference of 1909, the new Swiss Code and the recent Hague Conferences, as well as by recent English statutes, such as the act of 1906 amending and consolidating the statutory provisions relating to fellow servants, the Trade Disputes Act of the same year and the Deceased Wife's Sister's Marriage Act of 1907. Citations are also given to new treatises, and there are a few additional references to and definitions from such older writers as Dante, Zouche, John Erskine, and Bentham.

The arrangement of the eleventh edition is exactly the same as that of the tenth. In Chapter V, *The Sources of Law*, a much clearer classification has replaced the old one, which confused the different meanings of *source*. This is the most considerable change in the book. The effects of aerial navigation upon the law are not forgotten (pp. 169, note 4; 393 and note 3). The statement of our naturalization laws affecting colored races has been made more exact (p. 350). Professor Holland has changed his statement concerning reversals of its decisions by our Supreme Court. In the tenth edition, after laying down the principle that the House of Lords is bound by its own decisions, he adds, "This is not the case in the Privy Council, or in the Supreme Court of the United States." In the eleventh edition he states that the House of Lords is bound by its decisions, "as is also, apparently, the Supreme Court of the United States" (pp. 69-70). As authority for this change he gives *Wright v. Sill* [2 Black (U. S.) 544], cited by Dr. Hannis Taylor, "The Science of Jurisprudence," p. 511.

C. H. MCL.

PRECEDENTS OF PLEADING AT COMMON LAW. By Charles A. Keigwin. Washington: John Byrne and Co. 1910. pp. xxx, 607. 8vo.

This work was prepared by the editor, Professor Keigwin, primarily for the use of students in the National University Law School. It is divided into two parts. In the first part the editor has compiled the records of several old English cases most of which are reported in the first volume of Saunders' Reports, and which therefore illustrate the principles of the law of pleading at the time of its greatest perfection as an art. In footnotes the editor explains the significance of passages of the records the meaning of which would be obscure to a student. In the second part of the book he states supposititious facts and frames pleadings based on those facts such as would be employed at the present day in jurisdictions adhering to the common-law procedure, in order to illustrate the substantial identity of the principles of the old and the modern common-law pleading, and to show at the same time the greater liberality of the present-day courts in applying those principles. The book is intended to be used, and may profitably be used, in connection with a study of the abstract principles of pleading.

A. W. S.